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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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No One Expected To Stay in Centres:

WRA TO SHIFT BURDEN OF RELIEF BACK TO STATES

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

THE BLACK OTHELLO.

A brief report in the Vancouver Province a few days ago brings back some memories of good old college days at U.B.C. 1760 students jammed the seats and aisles of the auditorium, where we used to sit in and whistle at rowdy pep meetings, stir about impatiently at wordy student government deliberations, and chew away on pen and pencil in the unhappy silence of final examinations.

The attraction last week, however, was none of these. Indeed, it was none other than Paul Robeson, noted singer and actor, on tour on the west coast in his triumphant smash as Othello, the Moor of Venice. Many eastern Nisei, says the grapevine, sat enthralled by the dramatic power of the play.

Mr. Robeson, it is well known, is famous for his theatrical gifts, both legitimate and on the screen. But to many he owes no less of his public stature to his vigorous leadership in the fight against racial prejudice in America.

Unlike some of his compatriots of similar blood, he has not been content merely to display his talents before the American public to gain fame and fortune. The story is told, for instance, that in some Eastern Canadian cities, negroes are banned from entertainment halls, even when the entertainment is being supplied by negro bands.

But Mr. Robeson has sought to a convincing degree to use his great gifts as a method of putting across to the American public the idea that there is no such thing as the inherent racial supremacy or inferiority upon which our racial distinctions rest.

He sang three songs to the U.B.C. students. But he also gave a short talk on "Freedom of the People", in which he sharply attacked America's racial prejudices. And he pointed out aptly that such prejudice "varies with the locality, so that while in some places negroes may be granted equality, there is always some other group which is restricted."

SOME CENSUS FIGURES

Mr. Robeson's remarks set us wondering about negroes in Canada, so we looked up that fount of all information, the latest issue of the Canada Year Book, for some little-known data.

Interestingly enough to Nisei Canadians who have heard and heard and heard about the "Japanese problem" but never of the "negro problem", there are almost as many of the latter group as of the former. The 1941 census gave the total as 22,174 or .19 per cent of the total population in Canada. In the same year the Japanese group numbered 23,149 or .20 [illegible]. Well, whaddya know, Joe! Negroes, however, were scattered across the country far more than were the Japanese. Nova Scotia had the largest number, [illegible], [illegible] with 7,500; Quebec [illegible] and New Brunswick [illegible]. British Columbia had only [illegible], [illegible] with 22,000 Japanese.

[illegible] city, [illegible] [illegible] 1,700; and Windsor 1,100. [illegible] had 393, as compared with [illegible] Japanese.

It is obvious that Negro Canadians have faced problems very similar to, if not worse than, those met by Oriental and Jewish people in trying to attain equality of status. Their history dates much further back—to the days when runaway slaves from southern plantations came to be help- [illegible]

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Federal Agencies Ready To Make Loans to Resettlers

SAN FRANCISCO. — Confidence that the U.S. relocation centres will be vacated at the completion of the reassimilation program was expressed by Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, at a race relations conference on January 11-12.

The U.S. government reassimilation plan—dispersal of evacuees from the relocation centres to former homes or normal communities outside the Pacific Coast area—does not take into consideration the alternative that evacuees may wish to stay in the relocation centres, the WRA director said.

While evacuees moving out from the centres will not receive loans from the WRA, Mr. Myer expressed his belief that they will be able to make arrangements for loans with federal and private agencies on the same basis as any American citizen.

FULLEST CO-OPERATION

Coupled with this statement was the promise by representatives of various agencies that "fullest co-operation" would be given to Japanese Americans in their reintegration into society and jobs in the west coast communities.

The backing of the War Manpower Commission and the U.S. Employment Service was assured by the WMC representative.

The care of the infirm and aged, or anyone who is a public charge will, so far as possible, be returned to states and counties where they formerly lived and will be a local responsibility.

ONLY FEW PLAN RETURN

An interesting note is the fact that to date, of the approximate 75,000 evacuees now resident in the relocation camps, only 400 have completed plans to return to the west coast.

The largest movement of evacuees out of the relocation centres, predicted Mr. Myer, will take place during the warmer months between March and September. It was disclosed that WRA hopes to close the centres by January, 1946.

He said Tule Lake evacuees who are free to return to their homes are to be treated the same as others, but those held there will be under the Department of Justice.

"These people (from Tule Lake) will naturally feel more insecure than those from other centres," he observed.

The conference was called by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and was attended by officials from the three West Coast states.

NISEI SERVICE UP IN COMMONS SAYS NEWSWEEK REPORT

The House of Commons is expected to discuss the refusal of the government to accept Japanese Canadians in the armed forces at the next session in Parliament, according to the current issue of Newsweek, nationally circulated news magazine.

The Newsweek reported that "since the British Army recently started accepting some Canadian born Japanese for intelligence work in the Far East, the question of Canada's refusal to use her Japs in any military capacity is expected to come up in the commons."

"There has been no official confirmation on whether British authorities have accepted Nisei for intelligence work and Newsweek is the first periodic or newspaper to carry a report of this nature.

NEWS REEL

Indian Becomes Magistrate

TORONTO. — Brig. O. M. Martin, full-blooded Six Nations Indian was sworn in Monday as Magistrate in York County Court succeeding retiring Magistrate William Keith.

Former East York Township school teacher, Brig. Martin is a veteran of the present war and the First Great War.

Kelowna Interested in Plan

KELOWNA, B.C.—Kelowna Board of Trade met at a special meeting on Friday to discuss plans advanced by Magistrate T. F. McWilliams for a permanent solution of the Japanese problem in British Columbia and Canada.

The plan provides for repatriation of all Japanese Nationals and their children under 16 at the end of the war. Naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese may stay in Canada if they take an oath of allegiance to the King and forswear allegiance to the Japanese Emperor and Japan. They must also agree to reside in any part of Canada to which the government assigns them for a period of 10 years.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Real property and boat works on Section 26, Block 5 North, Range 7 West in the municipality of Richmond is on the auction block and offered for sale by the Custodian of enemy property.

WASHINGTON.—Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to seven Japanese-American infantrymen, including one who attacked a German position armed only with a shovel, was announced on January 11 by the War Department. All were members of the famous 100th Battalion, which fought in Italy and now in action in France.

Ottawa Political Scene May Cause Continued Delay In Segregation, Relocation Plan

OTTAWA.—The general uncertainty regarding the political picture in the federal capital in the immediate future appears to be at least one factor in the continued lack of action from Ottawa in making known the concrete details of its policy announced five months ago that persons of Japanese ancestry would be separated into "disloyal" and "loyal" groups, with an active program of resettlement for the latter.

A federal election—which is likely to be featured in some parts of British Columbia at least by considerable verbal outbursts on the so-called "Japanese question"—is definitely in the offing. Since the Prime Minister has declared he is against extending the legal life of Parliament, a general election is due within three or four months time.

But, there is a possibility that Parliament may be dissolved before its legal term is up, and Mr. King may go to the country earlier than necessary,—perhaps early in March.

A report in the capital this week said that this is strongly hinted in the Prime Minister's appeal last week-end for the return of Gen. McNaughton in the North Grey, Ontario by-election without a vote. The story is that unless the Defence Minister is given the seat in the by-election scheduled for Feb. 5 Mr. King may dissolve Parliament and hold a nation-wide election on the important issues which would otherwise feature the campaign in North Grey itself.

The delay in action on the "Japanese question" seems to be explainable only in terms of the Government's attention being concentrated on issues of greater national importance and its unwillingness to stir up any controversy at the present time on a matter of this kind.

It is known that Ottawa conferences of senior officials in the departments of labor, justice and external affairs drew up recommendations to implement the policy. These, it was thought, would be submitted to the Cabinet and order-in-council outlining at least the segregation plans were expected to be made known by the end of the year.

It was just at this time, however, that the crisis over the conscription issue developed and since that historic turning point the whole political picture in the country has changed.

While no information has been made available on the nature of the proposals advanced by the government officials, it is reliably reported that they favored the liberalization of restrictions and agreements by Ottawa to underwrite possible costs that might be incurred by provinces or municipalities in which evacuees are resettled.

It is difficult to see at the moment in what way a new political set-up in Parliament might affect federal policy in regard to the Japanese Canadian minority group. A larger C.C.F. representation would support a liberal policy. On the other hand, a weakened Liberal Government might have to make greater concessions to extremist demands from British Columbia. The Progressive-Conservative attitude is likely to be influenced by these demands more than by any other factor.

TO START SIGNING OF P.E.I. FAMILIES FOR CASH GRANTS

OTTAWA. — Registration for benefits under the family allowances bill will begin in Prince Edward Island in advance of other provinces, Hon. Brook Claxton, minister of health and welfare said last week.

Mr. Claxton told a Canadian Club audience that Canada's smallest province had been selected for the start of registration to provide experience which could be used during registration in the larger provinces.

Payment of the family allowances ranging from $5 to $8 for children up to the age of 16 is scheduled to begin July 1.

The measure is also described as an important element in the Federal Government's plan to maintain full employment after the war. That plan must face the problem, according to Finance Minister Ilsley, of finding nearly 1,000,000 more jobs for Canadians than existed in the boom year of 1929.

Canadian Citizenship Was Upheld

Calgary's Democratic Stand

CALGARY, Alta.—The City Council, which has been adamant in its refusal to permit entry of Japanese Canadians, last Monday unanimously passed a decision to allow two Nisei to take up residence in the city. Of the six aldermen casting votes, only two declared they were opposed to the motion but that the two cases were different from any previously presented to the council. The motion was sponsored by Ald. H. R. Chauncey and Ald. J. C. Watson. The [illegible] of the Calgary Herald [illegible] follows:

The two [illegible] Jan. 20 [illegible] to attend [illegible] the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, [illegible] Noguchi, 21, [illegible] asked for permission for his wife, Kay [illegible] Noguchi [illegible] they were born in Canada and were British subjects.

Expressing dissatisfaction with council's previous rulings, Rev. A. R. Hubaud, pastor of [illegible] United Church, chairman of the Alberta Conference of the United Church in Canada committee on evangelism and social service, and chairman of the Calgary Presbytery committee on the question, urged council to change its policy, although he did not speak for either applicant.

Benjamin Ginsberg, K.C., appeared for Noguchi who was also supported by a letter from the Alberta Hatchery Approval Association.

Mr. Hubaud, speaking in behalf of the Presbytery committee, said he realized it was a difficult matter for council to deal with. The committee "were not sentimentalists on the question, but I must say the people I represent are not satisfied with previous action taken by council. Flag wavers are [illegible] pressure and we must make sure that under the pressure of [illegible] we do not do things we will [illegible] for later.

He referred to a previous application which had been turned down and said "the British tradition is that a British subject is free to go where he wishes unless he is a danger to the state. The Christian tradition is that there should be no discrimination on the grounds of race or nation."

"On those grounds I must protest against the action taken on previous cases. I am not asking council to reverse those decisions, but to deal [illegible]

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Special Fees Still Required for Pupils in Alberta; High Schoolers Pay Own Way

Japanese evacuees from B. C. have figured prominently in aiding the sugar beet production in Alberta. Nisei students are still not on an equal basis with students of other nationalities and fees are required to be paid for each pupil to the provincial department of education by the B. C. Security Commission and the Federal government.

Tuition fees of $80 per annum per pupil are being paid by the B.C.S.C. and federal government for attending evacuee children up to the age of 15 years. The report [illegible] of Williams, superintendent of [illegible] Schools Division No. [illegible] ending October [illegible] [illegible] that 247 evacuee [illegible] attending school in that [illegible].

High school students above the age of fifteen are still obliged to pay $7 per month per pupil fee for the education in Division No. 7. The report stated that a total of 47 students are now attending high school—paying their own tuition.

Similarly, other districts in Alberta demand tuition fees from High school students although Coaldale and a few other centres have permitted Nisei to attend classes without payment of fees.

Japanese Americans Will Get Their Boats Back!

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Associated Press reported last Saturday that Japanese fishermen returning to the Pacific Coast from relocation centres will get their vessels back and will be permitted to resume operations under prevailing regulations.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Employment Picture

Reports of layoffs in war production plants and of increasing unemployment insurance claims point to the indubitable changes taking place in the employment picture throughout the country. Further declines in war production—even though the end of the war is by no means in sight—are likely to make these changes more and more pronounced, until the eventual peace brings about the entirely new picture. Some worthwhile observations may be gleaned now, however, even in this early period over the future evacuee employment situation. And this certainly promises to be a crucial test of how successfully the program of dispersal and resettlement can be finally accomplished.

This far it is not reported that the release of workers is seriously affecting evacuee wage earners. Governmental machinery is actively at work directing the gradual release and the movement of war workers into other important fields where acute labor shortages still exist. Very few evacuees are engaged in direct war work facing layoffs as government contracts terminate. They are, in fact, engaged more or less chiefly in the kind of jobs for which there is the least competition — stoop labor in apple orchards or sugar beet fields, heavy labor in the woods, unskilled factory jobs, and personal services. War workers now being laid off are generally unwilling to return to this less attractive employment. This condition will serve as a bumper for some time to the impact of the return of war workers to the labor market. But sooner or later the effects of this return will reach to even the lowliest of occupations and evacuees will face the critical question of how great a disadvantage racial prejudice may prove to be.

There is thus the understandable wish among many that the means will gradually be opened for them to engage in their own enterprises, in trade, industry or agriculture as a means to the security which may be denied to them because of that one special factor. They are not afraid of facing future uncertainties on the same basis as all other Canadians. Their problem arises because they may not be freely regarded as being on the same basis.

Grants for the Children

Government ministers have announced that organizational work in starting the federal system of family allowances is going steadily ahead. One of the first public operations will be the registration to be carried out in Prince Edward Island. From the experience gained in this registration the plan for the whole Dominion will be worked out. And by mid-summer, the Government hopes to be ready to begin its gigantic scheme of providing cash grants for children of most Canadian families. It will be a system designed not only to provide income for families of lower wage groups as an alternative to breaking wartime wage ceilings, but also to provide an effective fund of purchasing demand which will aid in maintaining employment at a high level.

It is fully expected, of course, that along with all other Canadian families evacuee families will be eligible for the grants. No question is foreseeable in the case of families who are living independently outside the government-supervised centres. Thus the process of organizing the system should be carefully followed by families settled in the eastern provinces, or farming on the prairies, or engaged in independent work in British Columbia.

But a different situation may well apply for the approximate nine thousand people still remaining in the centres and eligible for government relief. Limited though this relief may be, it was judged sufficient, except in special cases, by the Jackson Royal Commission a year ago. Since then Canada's official cost of living index has remained at substantially the same level, and findings of the Commission on this point are likely to be considered equally applicable now.

Reading the home town papers on Monday morning affords a commentary of a quaint kind on the return of Japanese Canadian evacuees to Vancouver.

Papers for Friday and Saturday, for instance, give these items: Twelve persons found in a gambling house at [illegible] Powell Street raided by city police each fined [illegible]; a man and a woman both of [illegible] Powell Street committed for trial by the RCMP on a charge of possessing and selling drugs; a Chinese working in the confectionery store at Main and Powell fined [illegible] for carrying on a profitable business in the sale of [illegible]. It's a tall story to believe that Vancouver has been greatly improved as a result of the removal of its former Powell Street inhabitants. As Young and Reid point out in their book, "The Japanese Canadians", criminal statistics showed them "among the most law-abiding citizens in the country."

Going Home Is Not the Story's End

(By Bill Hosokawa in the Heart Mountain Sentinel)

DES MOINES, Ia.—So at long last you're going home. Home. That's a beautiful word. It's been almost three years, three long years, and home during all that time was a stall at a race-track or a barrack in the desert.

Three years can be a long time. The kid who was just starting to sprout at 15 is a man now, doing a man's work as he slogs through the mud under battle kit somewhere in France. He has to be man at 18, for his older brother and many of his buddies lie buried in the soil of Italy. And granddad isn't the hardy old man he used to be either. Camp life was tough on him, ever since grandma died and was buried in that desolate hillside plot amid the sage.

So you're going home. It's a grand feeling.

But where is home? The place of one's birth? The place where one's dear ones are? Is it merely a structure, a house of four walls and roof and a road? Or is it something less tangible, a place that is familiar and full of memories. Or perhaps it is a combination of all these things.

Three years is a long time. Possibly now that old place, the place that was left tearfully in the spring of 1942, no longer can mean the things that home should mean.

Things have changed on the outside. They have changed with a breathtaking sweep and scope. They have changed peacefully with the swing and power of the mightiest of nations stripping for total war. These changes have been more far-reaching on the Pacific coast than elsewhere.

The urban areas of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle have borne the brunt of the change-over to war manufacturing and shipping centres.

The familiar blocks of the "Li'l Tokyos" may be as they were, only a little more timeworn and drab. But their spiritual characters—the something that made them snug racial islands of security for a minority—never can be restored.

There will be many efforts to reincarnate these communities, but barriers stand before such attempts.

Perhaps the greatest opposition will come from the Nisei themselves. Too many of them have ventured out into the greater America, and discovered that there is a demand for their skills. They have tried their fledgling wings, and they have learned it is no longer necessary for them to grovel into communities of their own kind for a pitiful security.

Evacuees who have sat the evacuation out in the relocation centres in the hope of returning to their former homes soon will learn a lesson in economics, that the economy of the Li'l Tokyos was founded primarily on agriculture. That economy cannot begin to prosper until large numbers of Japanese American farmers begin to produce. How long that may be is anyone's guess.

The lifting of the restriction orders is not the end of the story for Japanese Americans. The reopening of the coast to Japanese American residence means merely that another, and perhaps the most difficult phase in their story cycle has begun.

There is no doubt that they as a group are well-prepared to face it. Their strongest asset will be the realization that they have come through severe tests unbroken, and all these were in anticipation of going home.

Judge MacGill's Forecast

. . . the children are sassier

The announcement in Victoria last week of the retirement of Judge Helen Gregory MacGill, noted pioneer woman jurist, from her position as judge of the British Columbia juvenile court serves to recall the interest she took in the Oriental communities of Vancouver. Judge MacGill, who served in her position for 22 years after a varied career as a reporter, columnist and feature writer, held a unique and honored place in provincial legal circles. Among other distinctions, she was the first woman to receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of British Columbia in 1938.

Students of the former Japanese community may remember in particular the interesting observations she made in published form on "The Oriental Delinquent in the Vancouver Juvenile Court." This was a study based on her experiences on the bench and contributed almost ten years ago to the sparse amount of authentic, published information on social conditions in these communities.

Her study noted the statistical evidence which showed that in the eight-year period (1928-36) "the white delinquency rate was 15.6 times that of the Oriental," and considered the "interesting question — why are Oriental children good?"

It was an interesting question, as Judge MacGill wrote:

"Sociologists agree that delinquency, like measles, is contagious, and that the following conditions are potent factors of delinquency among children.

1. Residence in areas of high delinquency rates.

2. Attendance at schools having high delinquency records.

3. Disesteem of the community for the parents' and child's nationality.

4. Conflict in the home between child and parent."

Investigation showed that all of these factors should have contributed to delinquency among Oriental children. They lived in areas of high delinquency—on the fringe of the city business sections. They were enrolled in schools having bad delinquency records—Strathcona, Franklin, Central, Seymour, Dawson, and so forth. The status of the average Oriental family in the white community was low. Only the fourth factor, which might have been due because of the difference in customs, was not as strong as might have been expected.

"Briefly then," wrote Judge MacGill, "the situation is that the Oriental child in Vancouver is subjected to conditions which ordinarily result in delinquency yet he is seldom delinquent. Why, then, is this good child good?"

FAMILY CONTROL

"The explanation seems to lie in the strong family system of both China and Japan, which operates to control and dominate the individual. This family structure has its roots in the religious beliefs of the two nations, for it is based upon and entrenched by ancestor worship. Inculcated in the children of both nations is an extraordinary respect for parents and elders, and a strong sense of responsibility for those younger . . . . ."

Additional factors were national or community pride, which supported "family discipline in an attempt to avoid giving offense to the white community and to protect the good name of the group," and the existence of language schools which occupied a great part of the children's time.

Judge MacGill was interested in how long "this state of affairs" would exist. It was easy to see that the continued influence of western culture would lead to a breakdown of the religious and family codes, which, "measured in terms of juvenile delinquency" appeared to have beneficial results. Ironically, perhaps, she observed that "with the Canadianizing of the Oriental child, (however), the system may break down, and we may finally witness the delinquency rates of these groups, now standing so low, more nearly approximating those by whom they proximating those of the whites by whom they are surrounded."

This speculation of less than a decade ago cannot now be scientifically verified,—at least for the Japanese community which had by far the larger number of children. Through war and evacuation, an entirely new set of conditions has come into being, the results of which appear confused and contradictory, so far as the children are concerned.

COMPLEX PROBLEM

Many families which have resettled in normal Canadian communities might expect that the Canadianization of the children will proceed faster than was true of the pre-war period. So far as rural relocation is concerned, it is unlikely that increasing delinquency problems will result. But it is one of the chief disadvantages of resettlement in the cities that in general, housing which is available to evacuees, both from a financial and racial point of view, is located in areas where delinquency tends to be high, rather than low. One dislikes the thought of Judge MacGill's forecast coming true. It may be that the progressive breakdown of family discipline can be counteracted by a continued emphasis on racial group pride. But perhaps the best solution is for parents wisely to seek constructive outlets for their children in the various community institutions which aim to help children grow up morally and physically sound.

The problem in the interior housing centres is more complex. If anything, Canadianization has been retarded rather than hastened by the concentration of large groups into tightly-knit communities where contacts with children

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Letters to the Editor

Writers Need Publicity

Editor, The New Canadian:

I really wish to congratulate you upon the 1944 Christmas issue. It is something you may well be proud of. I read both the Pacific Citizen and The New Canadian, and certainly you have the more gifted writers. Ever since I became acquainted with some of them through your pages, I have wondered how they could reach a wider public. The three I have been most impressed by are Kay Ito, Cinderella, and Mrs. Kitagawa, all of whom have made most valuable contributions in this last number of your paper.

This is good news about the return of the American Japanese to the west coast. Good news over there is almost certain to influence events here. It is a little difficult these days for a Canadian who is interested in the "Nisei" to hold up his head before his American friends. But every move in the right direction on either side of the border is a cause for hope.

CONSTANCE CHAPPELL
Toronto, Ont.

There Will be Just Reward

Editor, The New Canadian:

Your continuing efforts and success on the paper evoke my very profound admiration. Some day there will be a just reward for your struggle to give the Nisei a bond of unity and a voice as Canadians in their native land.

With all good wishes for the New Year to The New Canadian.

CPL. KEN [illegible]
Vancouver, B. C.

アルバタの排日的空氣とその打開策

樺山純

カナダでは州といふものが獨立して其政治、教育、經濟を運用して州民が夫々の誇りをもつてゐるので、ビーシー州なり他州で生活したまゝの考へはアルバータでは通用しない事が多い。そこでアルバータに生活する上にはアルバータを學ばねばならぬと私共が子弟をアルバータの大學で學ばしたいのは先づ人間教育の課程をアルバータで磨きませアルバータに於て二代三代かゝつても日系人として立派な花を咲かせ少しでも人類文化の進歩に貢献させたいとの熱望からであつたが其第一關所で困難に行詰つた。

昨年六月レイモンドのハイスクールを卒業する長男はエドモントンのアルバータ大學に入學したいとて四月に大學當局に交渉した處、彼が日本生れである故を以て斷られた。そこで彼は『たとへ日本生れでも三歳の時渡加して此國の教育を受けたので單なる出生證明書と云ふものが今のカナダの事態には[illegible]されてゐないのではあるまいか』と聰明の何を調べて再交渉したところ大學當局は丁寧な返書をよこし九月まで待てと云つて來た。九月になつてモントンで合同教會の年會が開かれた時教師達が色々交渉してくれたが事態は好轉するに至らなかつた。然るにキャルガリーのマウント・ロイヤル・カレッヂの校長が「一ヶ年間だけ私の所で勉強したら」とて入學願書提出方を慫慂してくれた。斯うしてキャルガリーのカレッヂ入學は許可されたが市内居住の問題で市會は四對六の差で日系學生の入市を拒否した。斯でエドモントンの大學もキャルガリーのカレッヂも駄目になつた。然し此間にも斯る障壁打破の爲に積極的運動をしてくれた者もあつたが結局大學入學の期日も過ぎ去るのでクトバー牧師の急な決斷で同師の母校たるマニトバ大學に入學する事になり一月も遅れて十月の初旬にウイニペッグに旅立つた。

假に再定住した州内でも其子弟の教學が最も公平なるべき學問の府にて拒まれるところに此州内には何か根深いものがあるのではないか。キャルガリーの市議やエドモントンの新聞の論調、さてはソーシャルクレヂット黨の首領ロー大臣の主張、又は移動者等に關係深いビートシュガー會社の日本人に對する態度を見方から推すとアルバータの日系人は非常な不安定な地位に置かれて居る事になる。

そこで此打開策を政府提唱の再定住の線に沿ふて解決してゆくと先づ我々が再定住する意志があるが、もつと具体的に云へば此國に咲いた文化の花を樂しみ又其實を味つて自己の人格を高め生活の内容を豊かにし得る中心をつかんで居るか、そして結局は此國に永住する確かな見透しがついて居るかと云ふ事を再省して後再定住を決定した者のみによる外か打開策はない事は世事萬般の夫れと一しよである。先づ個政府のやり方は識の立場をしよう。日系人はビーシー州民の反對や國防上から云ふのかして氣の毒であるがアルバータ州民の了解によつてビーツ耕作者として移動せしめた以上生活の保證は出來るだけ考へてやるが文化的接觸や[illegible]に於ては數一年を各自が良い道を發見してゆき、やがてアルバータ州民になつてゆくに違ひない」との見地に立つて居るからセキュリテーコミッションは段々其働きを弱めてゆくだらうと思ふ。之はカナダ式であつて其一人一人の偉い國際に期待してゐるのである。土地は借地賃貸の如きもオタワ政府ではやかましい法律を作つて居るが本心は移動者らが出來るだけ州民と親しくなつて失を[illegible]に終らせるやうになるのを待つて居るとも云へるから其點は政府に分けに迫らず自然に變更させるやう文化的接觸と努力が必要であらう。

オタワ政府が寛大であらうとするならば州政府並に州民は兄であるとの見地に立つて考へると早解りがする。兄弟は仲よくせねばならない。併しこつちが仲よくしようとしてもすげなくあしらはうとする兄である場合我々はどうするか。忍耐持久と兄の智恵がなければ一歩も進まない。親の心をのぞかう。彼は再定住と共に散在政策を唱へる。此散在政策は單なる題目ではあるまい。あらゆる學者、研究家の懸案を參考にしてゐる。即ち日本人は民族としての紐が強いから一しよに固まつたがつて他人種と分離し易いので一度世界人として押出しみれば必ず其特性を發揮して優秀性を切るだらう」と親切を世界意識の試驗に明出してゐるのであるから我々も此の際日系人だけ團結して事を運ばうとせず一人々々が國民外交をしてアルバータに拔きさしならぬ地盤をつくる事である。

次には兄の心は何うであるか。彼等は日本人を「裏切者」、同化不能者」、日本政府の手先、ファシスタと居ると居ちはどうでもよい」と云ふ。然し之等と全然反對な正しい主義、思想か心の人たちもある。此の場合我々は第一として自己反省が必要である。自分達は果して兄に嫌はれるに充分の素質をもつてゐるかどうか、若し失が事であると認めれば之を改めれば心は確かになる。事實で寂いの更に嫌つてゐるのであつたら親の心をよく察して再定住と散在政策をどし〳〵實行して行けば何れは兄弟であるから仲よくなる。此際宗派心などといふ紛爭や排他的感觀から脱出して日系人一人も残らず海外發展の高遠な理想に向つて精神的團結をなして邁進したいものである。

グリーンウッド句會誕生

カスローから再移動して來られた句友三浦浦人、水谷風來坊、小出春洋氏の熱烈なる句作慾は遂に小川小春氏を煽たして待望のグリーンウッド句會の誕生を見る事を得た。同好者の大に喜びとするところである。

正月氣分のまだ消えやらぬ五日の夜、寒氣を犯して馳せ參じた十七名の友入者は席題「雪」「ストーブ」の兩題に苦吟數刻、末入氏の獻を受けて樂しき一夜を過した。左に入選句を記して同好諸賢の御高評を乞ふ。

尚第一回宿題「冬の夜」は締切二月五日、一人五句限り、選者佐野木入氏、投吟所

M. Mitsui, P. O. Box 432, Greenwood, B. C.

投吟歡迎、入花無料勿論の事

雪 末入選

推薦七句

夕靄を雪明りせる家並かな　三ッ井月鏡

雪の夜の靜寂裂きゆく汽車の笛　小川小春

ゆき夜を街行く人の顔寂し　待谷秋天

趣味の友初顔合ふやゆきの宿　小川小春

背を向けつ吹雪を切つて橫ぎまに　三浦浦人

旅人の宿問ふ頃のふぶきかな　水谷風來坊

ゆき深き牧場の牛や靜細く　小出春洋

ストーブ

推薦六句

ストーブも消えて淋しく夜の更けし　三浦浦人

訪客の先づ手をあぶる暖爐かな　水谷風來坊

暖ろ燃の棋譜はさえて夜の更くる　小川小春

勳功を誇る暖邊や爺高く　吉田鯨洋

ストーブも戀しきまでに我老いぬ　小出春洋

暖爐邊り靜かに寢る小猫かな　吉田鯨洋

選者吟

深雪中窓灯靜かに此處彼處

毋の日がねに寫りて細し暖爐の火

高橋義雄氏重傷死

道路キャンプで就働中

(ホープ發)ホープ十一哩道路キャンプの高橋義雄氏(一九)は先週金曜日就働中トレード・シャブルのポケットに打たれて重傷死した。

人事消息

■出生　ヴァーノンの大内雄氏夫人は十二月廿九日男児を出産ロバート義光と命名

■死亡　西村十太郎氏長男一郎氏はカムループスのベセット製材所に就働中十二月十八日午前十時不慮の災厄にて重傷同地ロイヤル・インランド病院にて手當中其効なく同日夕刻死去廿一日カムループスにて假告別式廿六日ヴァーノンにて本告別式を執行遺骸は晩市で火葬した▲兒島縣人新村留次郎氏はインダイに於て死去遺骸がタシメに送られて來たので十二月卅日友人知己一同で葬儀を執行した▲一月六日の紙上の手中豊松氏死亡廣告中友人總頭の手島文太郎氏が記されなかつてゐた

■葬儀　トロントで火災の爲不幸の死をとげた梶岡ノーマン忠司少年に對する同情及葬儀參列等に對し遺族は深謝してゐる

回お斷り　郵便遅延の爲色々な不都合が生じて愛讀者諸氏に申譯ありません△一月六日の紙上の穿月片吉氏の年賀廣告には「喪中につき賀詞を遠慮」と挿入すべきでしたが△大内雄氏の廣告も脱落してゐたのも郵便遅着の爲であります

一月六日紙上手中豊松氏の死亡廣告中友人總頭の手島文太郎氏が記載もれになりましたのに付き遺憾に存じます深くお詫び申上ます

一月九日　關係者

二男ノーマン忠司儀不慮の災厄のため急死致し候節は格別のご同情とご配慮を賜はり深謝罷在候御葬儀執行の際には不拘遠路態々ご會葬被下特に御懇情の上ご供花を賜り早速拜趨御禮申上べき筈之處略儀不取敢紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

トロント
父　梶岡寅一
母　照子
長男　ジョン道夫
三男　ロバート
長女　惠子
スロカンシテー　祖父　向井芳松
同　向井義友
(親族代表)
クラークソン　鹿谷房江
同　政次郎
スロカンシテー　木村光子
同　興太郎
クラークソン　野崎千代子
同　増太郎
杉野ウメヨ
同　杉野彌一
外友人一同

一郎儀カムループス、ベセット製材所にて就働中十二月十八日午前十時不慮の災禍に遇ひ同日午後ロイヤル・インランド病院にて死去致候[illegible]

[illegible]

兒島縣人新村留次郎氏インダイに於て死去せられ候處遺骸はタシメに送られ十二月三十日友人知己一同にて葬儀相營申候間此段生前の御厚誼を感謝し謹而御通知申上候

一月五日　友人一同

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.
Wedding Ring Set
Wrist Watches
時計修繕
男女腕時計
結婚指輪
シスロカンシテー　重田房造

日系人問題處理の具體案實施
オタワの政治的情勢不安定のため遲延

既に五ヶ月前に發表された自由政府の日系人に關する政策、「忠誠者」と「不忠誠者」とを分離して再定住プログラムを一段と強化する——に對する具体案が未だに明かにされないのは首都オタワに於ける政治的情勢が不安定を續けて居るからだとみられる。

近く總選擧決行か

聯邦議會の選擧——それに繼續してビーシー州の一部では既に所謂日本人問題に就て叫び始めてゐる——は何れにしても近い中に行はれるであらう事が決定的になつて來た。已にキング首相も議會の法律的年期を延長する事には反對の旨を言明してゐるので總選擧は三、四ヶ月以内に行はれなければならぬ事になつて居るが、議會の年期が終了する前に、多分三月早々にキング首相は議會を解散する事になる可能性がある。それはオタワのノートン國防相に議席を與へるためのオンタリオ州グレイ・ノース區の補缺選擧に於て國防相を無競爭で選出するやうにとキング首相が強く訴へてをり、若し二月五日(立候補締切は一月廿九日)に行はれる事になつてゐる此補缺選擧で國防相に議席を與へないならば議會を解散して總選擧を行ふことになるだらうと云ふ報道が今週オタワから傳へられてゐるからである。

具體案は出來てる

そこで「日本人問題」に對する政府の行動が延引されてゐるのは政府がより重要なる國家的問題に注意を集中してゐるのと、もう一つは此種の問題に關して此際論議を惹起させたくないからだともみられてゐる。オタワ政府の勞働、司法及外務省の事務首腦部が協議會を開いて日系人問題處理に關する具體案を決定し夫れを閣議に進言したと見られてゐるので勝くとも「セグレゲーション」(忠・不忠の分離)に關する事だけは昨年末に閣令となつて現はれるだらうと豫期されて居たのである。所が恰度其頃徴兵問題をめぐる政治的危機が最高潮に達して政情は混つてしまつたのである。

議會新陣容の影響

政府當局の目ろんでゐる日本人に關する具体策に就ては何等の情報は得られないが信據すべき筋よりの情報によると制限を緩和すると共に日本人が再定住する事によつて州政府なり市町村なりの費用が増加するかも知れないのに對しては聯政府が之を引受ける契約をするだらうと云ふ事である。總選擧が行はれた後の議會の新陣容が日系加奈陀人に關して如何なる影響を及ぼすであらうかを豫見する事は困難である。勢力を増すであらうシーシーエフが自由主義的な政策を支持する事は間違ひのない所だが、其の反面に於て力が弱くなる自由黨政府はビーシー州の極端なる要求に對して一層讓歩する事になるかも知れず、進歩保守黨の態度は一段とビーシー州の要求に左右される事だらう。

戰時工場で解雇始る

(ウィニペッグ發)マクドナルド見本飛行機工場では政府との契約品が完了し新しい注文を得る見込がないところから向ふ數週間內に一千餘人の勞働者が解雇される事になるであらうと機械工組合代表は先週のウィニペッグ地方勞働省に報告したが解雇は今週初めから已に開始された。

(オンタリオ州キングストン發)加奈陀アルミニウム會社工場及カナダ產業會社ナイロン部で約二百七十人の男女勞働者が解雇された。六割迄は婦人勞働者である。アルミニウム工場の解雇は飛行機の部分品注文が完了した爲でナイロン工場は原料が得られないからだと云ふ。

米國西海岸歸還者は少い
轉住局では東部定住を更に奬勵

(華盛頓發)米國政府戰時轉住局のマイヤー局長は先週當地に於て開かれた人口問題協議會に於て「政府は向ふ十二ヶ月內に移動日系人總てを米國內各地に再定住させたい意向で、出來るだけ多數を東部に落着く様奬勵する筈だが、米國に不忠誠なる日系人を收容してゐるテューリーレーキ隔離所は司法省の管下に移す事になる」と言明し次の四點を指摘した

(一)戰爭轉住所內には未だ七萬餘の日系人が居るが此の中西部沿岸に歸還する手續を完了した者は四百名以內である

(二)日系米人で西部沿岸に歸り軍需工場に働く者には戰時住居が與へられる筈だが、チャンとした家がある者以外は桑港、ロサンゼルス、シアトル、ポートランド等の沿岸產業中心地に就職する事は餘りないであらう

(三)戰時轉住局は米國政府の文官登用コミッションに對して日系米人にして忠誠なる者は他の米市民と同じ權利を與へる事を進言する

(四)日系米人にしてパブリックチャージ(公けの世話になつてゐる者)となつて居る者は、出來るだけ彼らが元居住してゐた地方に歸らせて夫々の地方當局に其の責任をとらせるであらう

急いで歸らぬ理由

米國の日系人移動者十一萬人の中三萬五千人は既に東部や中西部に再定住してをり西部沿岸に歸つてゆく者は轉住所在留者の一割程度だらうとみられてをり多くの者は戰爭終結までは歸つて行く積りはないと云はれて居る。それは財產(家屋)所有者でも「戰時中」之をリースしてある者があるのと家屋不足で銘々住む所がないだらうと云ふ心配などで急いで歸らうとはしないのだと說明されてゐる。

漁業に復歸
米西海岸で許す

(ロサンゼルス發)轉住所から太平洋沿岸に歸つて來る日本人漁者は彼らの漁船を返してもらひ、現定に從つて復業することも許されるであらう。

(加奈陀側では日系漁者の漁船も漁具も賣却處分に附された上にビーシー州內では日系人の漁業は一切禁ぜられてゐる)

家族扶助法
實施の用意進む

(オタワ發)加奈陀の戰後經濟の再建と保障に關してオタワ政府は種々畫策してゐるが其一つは來る七月一日から實施される事になつてゐる家族扶助法(子供に月五弗から八弗の現金給與をなすもので一ヶ年の支出二億弗)で之れは貧しい家庭の子供により多くの平等なる機會を與へんとするものであるが、政府の考慮を拂つて居るもう一つの問題は四百七十萬の勞働者——一九三九年の好況時よりも約百萬人多い——に今後も仕事口を與へてゆかねばならぬ事であるが之に關しマイズバレー厚相は

△一九三九年秋以來加奈陀の生活費指數は十八パーセント上つたゞけであるが第一次大戰の時は同じ期間に六十五パーセントも高騰した

△若し加奈陀が現在の物價統制を維持して行つたら第一次大戰後に於けるが如き物價暴落の混亂は避け得られるであらう

と說明してゐる。尚右の家族扶助法實施に關しては先づ扶助を受くべき子供の登錄が行はれるのであるが政府では其の手初めとして加奈陀內最小の州たるプリンス・エドワード島に於て試驗的に之を行ひ、やがて他の州に於いても施行することになつてゐる。

佛教會館明渡しを
黑人教團が拒否

(ロサンゼルス發)當市日本人街にある西本願寺建物は日本人立ち退き以來黑人教團にリースされ教會及黑人約七十五人の住宅として使用されて來たが今回日本人の西部歸還が許されたので早速明渡し方を要求したのに黑人側では軍需產業働きとか、戰時中のリースありとか主張して容易に明渡し要求に應ずる氣配なく、恐らく法廷に持出されてロサンゼルスの日本人所有建物に關する試驗となる形勢だ。

領政府の補助が絶對必要
シユガービーツ耕作者の主張

(ウィニペッグ發)先週のマニトバ州のシユガービーツ耕作者組合總會に於てサルカート會長は「加奈陀政府は砂糖の最高値段を一斤一仙引上るか、或は現在生產者から徴收して居る一斤一仙の砂糖消費稅を廢止するかしてシユガービーツ耕作を援助すべきである」と主張し次の事實を說明した

△昨年も業者は領政府にたいし援助を申請したが實現しなかつた。其上昨年マニトバでは大雨のためにビーツをダメにされた所が多かつた

△マニトバ州に於けるビーツ作付段別は一九四〇年から四四年の間に六十五パーセント縮減した。米國では政府がビーツ一噸に對して五弗五十仙もの補助をしてゐるのである。

(チャタム發)先週のオンタリオ州シユガービーツ耕作者組合總會では現在の砂糖不足を阻止し一九四五年度のビーツ作りを奬勵するため領政府は直に方策を講ずべきであると主張された。

オレゴンの新反日

(ポートランド發)オレゴン州の二ケ所で新手の反日運動が起つた。商店のウインドウに「日本人お客お斷り」の貼紙を出し始めたのである。一月十七日迄に歸還して來た日系人は僅三名だけだが隣人から締切されてゐる者もある。

[illegible]休は終結
[illegible]再び動く

([illegible]發)[illegible]

決戰は近し
ルソンの日本軍

◎ルソン島リンガーエン灣から[illegible]上陸させた米軍は[illegible]日本軍から大した[illegible]を受けることなしに既に四十哩[illegible]してマニラへ七十哩に近づきつゝあるが其所から[illegible]クラーク飛行場やフォート・ストッツェンバーグの大防禦があるので其所で日本軍の本格的な大抵抗が豫期されるものと見られてゐる。

◎一方[illegible]

[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

(發行所)ローシー州カズロー
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
(購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

社説

軍需労働者解雇と日系人の就働口

軍需工場に於ける解雇の報道及失業保險要求者增加はカナダ國內を通じて就働口に變動が行はれつつあることを示すものである。戰爭が何時終るといふ見透しはないけれども軍需工場に於ける就働者減退傾向は、やがては來る平和時に於て事態が一新されるまでは、右の就働口變動を一層明確にしてくる事であらう。移動日系人の將來の就働口を云々するのはまだ尚早であるかも知れないが此の際此の問題に一考を拂ふのも無駄でないであらう。それは所謂散在再定住政策を成就する上にとつても大なる試練でなければならぬ。

今までのところでは移動日系人賃金労働者の上に重大なる影響を及ぼしてゐるといふ報告はない。政府の機關は軍需關係労働者を漸次他の労働者不足を告げてゐる產業に廻すことに關して活潑に働いてゐる。そして多くの者は彼等が今迄持つてゐた仕事口に比べて労働條件や賃金の見劣りのする職業へかへつて行くことには氣がすゝんでゐない。政府との契約がきれるために人員を解雇しなければならぬ樣な軍需產業にはたらいてゐる日系人は極く少數ではある。事實に於て日系人のはたらいてゐるのは主として比較的に競爭の少い仕事口であるところの果樹園やシュガービーキツ農園、山林の伐の折れる仕事、工場の不熟練労働及び家庭ばたらき等である。此の狀態は軍需產業從業者が労働市場にかへつて來る際の衝突を緩和するに當分は役立つであらう。が併しおそかれ早かれ就職口移動の影響は最も低い職業分野にも及んで移動日系人労働者は人種的偏見が如何に大なる不利となるかと云ふ重大問題に直面しなければならぬことになるであらう。

斯で多くの人々の間には、商業や農業其他獨立したビズネスを漸次やつて行ける途を開けて貰ひたいといふ願望が起つてゐるのである。彼等は他のカナダ人總てと同じ基礎の上に立つ將來の不安定に直面する事を決して恐れてゐるのではない。彼らの問題は、同一基礎のもとに取扱はれないかも知れぬといふところから起つて來るのだ。

家族扶助法實施の準備すゝむ

本年七月から實施される事になつてゐるカナダの家族扶助法に對する組織的な仕事はドシ〳〵と進捗して居る旨オタワ政府の關係は發表してゐる。其の第一着手の一つとして行はれるのはプリンスエドワード島に於る有資格者の登錄である。之は先づ試驗的に行ふものであつて其の結果を參酌してカナダ全體に亘る登錄が行はれることになつてゐる。而して夏の中頃には政府は此の大がゝりなカナダ中の家族の殆ど全部の子供に對する現金給與の方策を實施したいと考へてゐるのである。夫は、戰時の最高賃金規定を破ることなしに低收入家族の收入を補助するばかりでなく、高き就職標準を保持するために國民の購買力をも維持して行かうといふのである。

勿論之は他のカナダ人家族同様に移動日系人家族に對しても補助が行はれるであらうと豫期されてゐるものであり、政府管理のセンター以外の地に於て自活して居る家族に對しては案より何等の問題がおこらうとは見られないのである。そこで東部諸州、平原諸州の農地又はビーシー州內で自活してゐる家々は政府の此の方策に對する實施準備其他を注意ぶかく見守つて行くべきである。

併し今も未だ政府管理の居住地に在つて政府から救濟を受けてゐる約九千人の人々に對する事情は自から異るものがあるかも知れない。此の政府の救濟は限られた額ではあるけれども、特別なケースを除いては、一ヶ年前のジャクソン博士一行のローヤル・コミッションによつて充分だといふ事に判定されてゐる。そしてカナダの生活費に關する指數の公表は現在も三年前と殆ど變るところがないのでローヤル・コミッションの右の點に關する判定は今でも其のまゝ適用し得ると考へられるかも知れないのである。

此頃のパウエル街

月曜日に屆いた晩香坡の新聞紙を讀んでゐると日系カナダ人移動者の晩香坡への歸還に就て何か言つて見なければならぬ氣がする。

例へば金曜と土曜の新聞には次のやうな記事が揭げられてゐる。

△パウエル街二四六のパタキ場が市警官に檢擧されて十二名の者が十弗宛の罰金に處せられた。

△パウエル街二四五居住の男女二名はマウンテッドポリスから檢擧されて裁判される事になつたが禁劑を用ひて居たと云ふのだ。

△メーン街とパウエル街角のコンフエクショナリー店に働いてゐる一支那人はレモン・エキストラクトを賣つてヒドい儲け方をして居たかどで三百弗の罰金に處せられた。

パウエル街の日本人を移動させた結果として晩香坡が大々的に改善されたなど云ふ事は大きなホラである。ヤング、ロード兩氏の著『日系カナダ人』の中には、日系人はカナダ內でも最も良く法律を守り犯罪件數は極めて少い事が統計を以て示されてゐるのだ。

メモランダム TU

子どもの犯罪と家族制度

ビーシー州の少年裁判所判事を過去二十三年間勤めたヘレン・マギル女史が先週引退した。同女史は一八八八年(明治二十一年)トロント大學卒業後新聞、雜誌關係から日本に派遣されて日本の新聞狀態を研究し報道したこともあり其後記者生活、ビーシー州法曹界の婦人と子供の權利問題に關する論議者として特異ある活躍をなし一九三八年にはビーシー大學から最初の婦人として名譽學位を授けられた人であるが、晩香坡の東洋人社會に對しては特に關心を寄せてこれを研究し其の結果を「晩香坡少年裁判所を通じて見た東洋人の犯罪」と題して發刊したことがある。

これはマギル女史の少年裁判所判事としての經驗を土臺として觀察したものであつて、一九二八年から一九三六年までの八ヶ年間の統計によると「白人の不行跡の率は東洋人の夫れに比して一五・六倍もある」ことを示し「何故に東洋人の子供は品行が良いか?」といふ事は興味あることだとなし、少年の犯罪といふものはハシカの如く人々にウツるものであつて

一、犯罪率の多い地域に居住
二、犯罪記錄の高い學校への通學
三、父母や子供の人種がひん斥される社會
四、家庭に於ける子供と親との反目

等の諸條件は子ども等の間に於ける犯罪の要因をなすものだといふ事に就ては社會學者の意見は一致してゐると書いてゐる。

右のうち第四項を除くのほかは東洋人の子どもは惡い感化を受け易い條件の中に居ながら犯罪率が低い。「これは何うした譯であらう」といふ疑問に對してマギル判事は「それは日本人や支那人の間に於ける家族制度の强い感化——父母や長上を尊び父母は子どもに對して强い責任感を持つ——が及んで居るからだと見られる」と答へ、もう一つの要因は「白人社會から惡く言はれないやうに氣をつけるのと語學校の存在により子どもの時間の大部分を其方にとる」からだと見てゐる。

右は十年以上も前の觀察であり、マギル判事も此東洋人の子たちの犯罪率の低さが今日まで續いて行くだらうかに就ては皮肉な疑問を投げかけてゐた。戰爭と移動によつて日本人社會も一變したのであるが、正常なカナダ人社會に再定住した多くの家庭では子どものカナダ化は戰前よりも急速度に行はれるであらうけれども、田舍に居住してゐる者に關する限りでは少年の犯罪率が增加するなどといふ事はないであらう。けれども都市に住む者は有らゆる點からして不行跡增加傾向の條件の中に置かれて居るのである。マギル判事の憶想が事實となつて現はれる事は誰しも望まない事である。家庭的規律の弱化は人種的なプライド「誇り」を持續ける事によつて相殺出來るであらうが最もよい方策は親達が子ども等に建設的なる努力のはけ口を探してやり、子ども等が肉體的にも精神的にも健全に生長する事を助ける種々なる社會的團體に對する活動へと彼らを向ける事であるだらう。

インテリアタウン居住地に於ける問題は、家や生活狀態からくる親たちの子ども等に對する威信喪失からして一層込入つたものであるのだが、幸ひにして今日までのところでは別に少年犯罪者が發生したといふ傾向はない。併し作ら、學校の教科目の中に修身科を加へてほしいといふ聲が上げられた事などから推して、子ども等をシツけるに今までより困難を感じてゐる事だけは事實なのであらう。

○二世と兵隊——今週のニュース・ウィーク誌は來るべきオタワ議會は日系カナダ人を軍隊に入れるか否かといふ問題を討議する事と見られると報じてゐる。「最近英國の軍隊はカナダ生れの日系人を極東に於ける諜報機關に採用し始めたので、カナダが日系市民をカナダ軍隊に入れる事を拒否してゐる問題は當然議會の問題となる事と見られる」と云ふのである。英國の軍當局が日系二世を諜報機關に採用してゐるかどうかに就ては未だ何ら當局から確認されてはをらず斯る事を報道したのはニュース・ウィーク誌が初めてだ。

○土人の判事——東部の土人系カナダ人であるマーチン少將はオンタリオ州ヨーク地方裁判所の判事に任命された。氏は學校教師で前大戰と今大戰に出征した人だ。

○好評に惱む——「戰爭花嫁」はビーシー州に再定住したいと願へるがどんな樣子であるか」といふ[illegible]——白人の[illegible]の產業勞働者——から[illegible]なく[illegible]後の再建再定住に[illegible]る[illegible]者に一[illegible]を[illegible]へてゐる[illegible]はコボしてゐる。

夫 留太郎[illegible]
[illegible]昭和貳拾年壹月八日
妻 [illegible]
二男 [illegible]
妻 [illegible]
三男 [illegible]
外友人 [illegible]
レモンタリーキ人[illegible]

父 佐七[illegible]
[illegible]
昭和貳拾年壹月[illegible]
喪主 [illegible]
[illegible]
遺族 [illegible]
在オンタリオ [illegible]
在日本 [illegible]
在ヴアーノン [illegible]
在レベルストーク [illegible]
在スローカン [illegible]
在ウイニペッグ [illegible]
友人 三宅[illegible]
代表 木下[illegible]

日系人問題處理の具體案實施

其の日の多吉一家（戯曲・試作）

内田一作

（四の中）

やゝあつて、

兵造　……まつたく……この頃は、せめてうちうち位はしつくり行くのでなければ……

はま　ほんとに、さうですよ。外へ出れば外で、がみ〜〜わいわい噂がなんだかわからない、うちへくればうちでごて〜〜されたんでは誰が誰になつて了ひますよ。

二郎　……兄さんは、キャンプ行がきまつたのですか？

修次　何日ときまつてるわけでやないが……

二郎　いや、自分でゆくつもりなんですか？

修次　そりや……まアゆくより外はないだらう。

二郎　さうですか。

修次　それで、お前はどうするつもりなのか（テーブルのシガァーを摘まどつて銜ひ、二郎の前へ廻す）

二郎　（修次のついでのマッチを煙草に火をつけ）ミイは日本人になるつもりです。（きつぱり言ふ）

一同の視線二郎に注がれる。二郎、まぶしい面くゝだが朗らかに答へる。

二郎　そして、インターンメントキャンプ行です……

多吉、兵造　（ひ……）同時に

修次　そうか

はま、驚き入る顔。

花子　二郎は、インターンメントキャンプつて、どんなものだか知つてるの？（縫物の手を止めて）

二郎　……しらない。

花子　知らなくつて、どうしてソンな所へゆく氣になつたの？大体インタアーンだなんていつてるのにログなの居やしないぢやないか

二郎　（につと花子を見つめ）姉さん、どうしてさう云ふことが云へる？

花子　いへますとも。ねね加奈ちやん

加奈子　（漸じ氣にうなづく）

兵造　……さうすると二郎さん、其のインタアン網とかつてのあるわけかな？

二郎　……

兵造　さうかな……それで、まあ、夫れもいゝが……併し、何だな、わし等にはむづかしい事は分らんが、多吉さん、でも思ふな。

多吉　（やゝ當惑の体）二郎はさうき、日本人になるつもりだと云つたな……すると、日本人になると云ふ事は此の際インターンメントキャンプへ行くと云ふ事になるわけかな？

二郎　さうするより外に方法がないと思ひます。

多吉　さうか……すると、なにかな、若しインタアンされるのを好かないで、修次や兵衛さんのやうにだ……當局の云ふ通りに道路キャンプへなり何なりゆく日本人は、日本人でなくなると云ふやうな事にでもなるのか

二郎　夫れは、一寸違ひます

多吉　……

二郎　兄さんや兵衛さんは初めから日本人なんだが……ミイは然うぢやないんだから……それがお父さんの意志だつたのぢやありませんか……ミイは日本の國籍なんかないし、日本とは全く關係なく生きて來たし、さう云ふ心だつたのです。

多吉　夫れはさうだ……

二郎　さう云ふ人間が、あらためて日本人にならうとしてゐるんです。

修次　此の國が、お前を此國の人間として待遇しないからと云ふわけで？

二郎　（しばらく考へて）まあさうです。

修次　さうか……そいつはつまらないな。……尤も僕にも、さう云ふ二郎の心が分らない事もないが、しかし感心しないな……そ云ふのはだね……今日迄で、二郎ら、つまり第二世と云ふものが、全的に此國の人として待遇されてゐた譯ではなかつた……さうだらう？

二郎　……

修次　つまり、此國の人間ではあつても、民族的國際的或は政治の關係で、現に角半日本人半カナダ人と云ふやうな格好だつたわけだ。さういふ所へ、今度の戦争となつたわけで、二郎も僕も一見同様の目にあふ事となつてるわけだが……僕の言ひたい事はだ……二郎ら、つまり第二世が、此國の人としての全的な資格を得る道程と云ふものは、幾多の苦難や努力を抜きにしては考へられないものだつたのだ。さうだらう二郎……お前にしても、僕もやりして居て市民權とか選擧權とかいふものが、お前らの望むところがつて來るとは思つてゐなかつたらう

二郎　そりやさうき……（不服氣に）

修次　さうだとするなら猶、戰爭になつたからといふので夫れを放棄するといふのは意久地のない事ぢやないか……それに、此國はお前らに向つて、お前らはカナダの人間ではないとは云つてゐない筈だが……

二郎　……そりやいつてゐないが、實際にやつてゐる事はさう云つてる事と同じだよ。

修次　さうでもないだらう、……僕は黄色いカードを持つてゐるが、お前は白いカード。僕は所謂デウンティにレポートにゆくが、お前はゆかないですむ……敵國人ぢやないんだ。

二郎　（面倒くさ相に）そんな事は大した事ぢやないんだ。

修次　……そりや、大した事でないと云へば云へるさ、併し、二郎、……お前のさういふものゝ見方には賛成出來ない。僕に云はせれば……仕事を失ふとか財産を失つたとかいふのなんか大した事ぢやないんだ……（多吉、兵造の方へ眼を向ける）仕事なぞは働く意志と身體があれば何處へ行つたつて何とかなる。家や財産は金があれば買へるが、此國に生れたと云ふ事は買ふわけにはゆかないものだ。

二郎　兄さんなんか何にも無いからそんな事が云へるんだ……ものには夫れ自体の限度といふものがあるよ。

修次　夫れはさうかも知れないが……ぼくらも相當失つて來たよ……ね清子。

清子　（はまの傍にかけてゐて）（寂しくうなづく）

修次　鬼に角、かけがへの無いものは、さう簡單に放棄しない方がいゝよ。……それに二郎が日本人になるなんてのはどうかと思へるしね。インテリならインテリらしく行動する事だ。

二郎　……それでは、兄さん一体ミイにどうしろと云ふんです。

修次　それは僕も親父流で、どうしろなんては云ひたくはないが、さつきからお前の云ふ事を聞いて居ると、一体お前と云ふ男は大學で何を學んで居たのかも疑問を持たされる。お前の決心と云ふものゝ中にはインテリゼンスのかけらもないぢやないか？……今つ頃、此國の遣り方が癪だから日本人に逃亡だなんてのは、どんな馬鹿でも云へる事だ。それだけに、今の所ではいとも厳しい道行なのだ。それが證據にはそこらあたりの連中が、さう云ふ事を云つていゝ氣で居るだらう……

二郎　……

修次　……鬼に角、お前が日本人になると考へてゐる事は、お前自身が考へてゐるほど簡單なものぢやないよ。……若しぼくがお前の立場に居るとすれば、ぼくは今日の一切の條件に、其の苦難にたまつて對してゆくよ。夫れはお前等が生れた途端に荷負はされた宿命なんだ。今更ごじたばたする程の問題でもないし、夫れは二郎にもわかつて居る筈だと思ふが。

二郎　……

修次　それが分つてゐれば、あとは餘計な事になるわけだと思ふがね。……日本の小説家の島崎藤村と云ふ人はね、何でも日露戰爭の最中にも戰爭は何處にあると云ふ調子で小説を書いて居たさうだ。もつとも、おれ等凡人がそのまゝの真似をして見ても初まらないが。

二郎　……それで、兄さんはミイに矢張りカナダ人としての道を歩んで行けと云ふんですか？

修次　まあ、然う云ふ事になるな。第二世の行途と云ふものは其處より外にありさうにもないし、こいつは理窟ぬきなくつて現實にさうなんだ。總体としての第二世がね。

二郎　（不滿の体）

修次　そして、さういふ方向への進行が、嫌で人類の意志にかなふ、ジャップもチャンクも差しい人間だと云ふ事になる。夫れは二十年五十年或は百年も、もつと先の事かも知れないが……さういふイデアに生きるにふさはしいのが第二世だし、又夫れに必要なてゆくのでなければ……苦痛は[illegible]の解決だと云ふ事もある。……併し夫れが嫌なら、日本人になつてみるのもいゝだらう。

——間、一同沈默。修次、二郎の意中を察ふ様子

兵造　さうだな……うらの連中も何ぞかんぞか云つてゐるが、まあ、二郎さんも此國の大學生なんだ、もつと能く考へてみるがいゝさ。インタアンなぞであ一旦威勢がいゝみてはだが、此戰爭が五年も十年も續いてみねば、きつと、うんざりするよ。

二郎　（ムッとして）其の筋の事は覺悟してゐる積りです。

花子　（縫針の手を止めて）どうだか……半月もしたら泣き出すくせに……止めたがいゝよ。

二郎　貴様だまつとれ。（むかつ腹を立てゝ）

花子　やに日本人みたいに化つて來たのね。たのもしいみたいだわよ……ね加奈ちやん。

二郎　莫迦！

花子　なにが馬鹿です。大体お前さんの馬鹿が、へんなもほん。……[illegible]すからこんな事になるんだわ……ばかはばかなりに戰爭へでも行つてぼんやり先生の云ふ事でも聞いてゐればいゝんだ——

はま　花子……[illegible]にしなさい。お前達も寄たら喧嘩になるこもまるで[illegible]みたいに寄ると觸ると喧嘩ばかりして……。起[illegible]もなくなんですか……一つ叱り飛ばしてやつて下さい。

兵造　（仕方なしに）いゝや。どこも同じだで

ピラミッド親和會

（ピラミッド通信）ブラックスイーのキャンプより當ピラミッドの道路キャンプに移轉して來た一部の親和會員は去十二月十七日を期し[illegible]の後、[illegible]、左の如く新役員を選出した。

△會長上原良雄△幹事[illegible]△書記吉田榮三郎△會計[illegible]

[illegible]右の[illegible]一同は昨年五月廿六日までサンダー・ヴァーノンのキャンプにてつたもので、翌月ブラックスパーに移轉、同方面の道路工事に從事したのも十一月十一日[illegible]、愈々ピラミッドに移轉したのである。尚佐々木[illegible]氏は昨年十二月九日[illegible]の病院に入つたが[illegible]ある由

ヴァーノン青年會

（ヴァーノン通信）ヴァーノン青年會では去十二月廿四日サンデースクールの後、[illegible]に於て、クリスマス祝賀會を開催したが[illegible]プログラムの[illegible]に對しの來賓[illegible]婦人會の[illegible]一同[illegible]時を過ごして散會した。[illegible]では一般の[illegible]に[illegible]してゐる。

Just Good Horse Sense:

Civil Liberties!--They're Simple Things

The following excerpt from an article "Citizens or Slaves," which appeared in "Reconciliation" published on March, 1944, by the Fellowship of Reconciliation was written by DR. W. JARVIS McCURDY. Dr. McCurdy is Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Toronto and is active in the Civil Liberties Association.

Just suppose that Canada needed and wanted more citizens. How would she get them? One way would be to shanghai them—to bring them by force. But she wouldn't. She can get better ones voluntarily. Now supposing that they are coming voluntarily, what would they expect or require? In the long run they would look as older Canadian immigrants looked for a very few simple things; we can name them: an opportunity to work under fair and free conditions like other citizens; to buy what they value with the produce of this labor; to make friends, marry, make a home freely, to have the privileges of other citizens of education in school for their children and through libraries, radio, meetings, discussion for themselves; to play their part in the community as their abilities warranted.

These are very simple demands —indeed they are an offer. They are an offer to take their share in building the community and creating opportunity for themselves and others.

That is the nature of Civil Liberties. They are the freedoms that citizens must be given if they are to be citizens and not just slaves. If a man is to find out and work heartily at the job he is fitted for, he must be allowed to try, to obtain, to move; if he is to use his mind creatively he must be given information, and so on. The list can be made long, but it can be summarized very briefly. Civil liberties are those liberties which a man—every man or woman—must have to be a free citizen in a free state. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association are the ones most freely spoken of recently but they are not the only ones. Freedom from attack, when innocent, freedom to move and own property and use it as a citizen should are even more basic; we speak of them less frequently perhaps because they are more taken for granted. These are rights we have taken from a large number of Japanese Canadians. Why are they so important?

They are important — indeed vital — to democratic society because they are both its roots and its fruits. Government can go on without them. Many governments do and find it easier. But not democratic government, and Canada wants democratic government. Canada wants government by the people and for the people. In that desire and resolve, the notion of Civil Liberties is born and bred. The reason is two-fold. First, such freedoms are what democracy wants to give people — government for the people. Second, only by giving and using such freedoms can democracy work, for only with such people can government by the people be possible. Democratic states liberally exist for civil liberties and they as definitely exist by them.

* * *

What then in simple and practical detail, do civil liberties demand for Japanese-Canadians? Not mercy, for they are guilty of no offence. Not generosity, or special privilege. Not, finally, anything very difficult or costly to the rest of the society. Quite the contrary. The government has gone to great trouble and expense through not treating them as citizens and will do much more; this has not given them any special privilege but has deprived them of the opportunity of self development and social contribution which we need, and we are building the kind of minds that will offend.

What is asked is very simple. It is what any free and reasonable man would ask of any state of which he chooses to be a part— an opportunity to work under the same conditions as other citizens; to marry and establish a home and own your house or land or business as your ability and work make possible; to have your children educated as the children of your neighbors are; to make friends and bear your part in voluntary community efforts of thought, recreation, and action.

This is no hand-out of mercy or generosity; it is just good horse sense—by accepting their cooperation we gain confidence in democracy and they make a contribution to it. Justice must add to this whatever compensation we can make for the injuries and losses already caused them through no fault of their own. And sympathetic friendship may go further to heal less tangible wounds of loss of community and breaking of friendship ties caused by the move. But we must not neglect the hard impartial choice: If they are to be citizens in a democratic Canada, the Japanese-Canadians must be given citizens' liberties first and just as soon as our wheels can turn.

Drifting Off...

By C. K.

Out in the more quiet part of the town, anyone walking the street would come across a small confectionery shop squeezed in between two other stores. The shelves are clean and orderly with rows of canned goods lining the walls.

We visit here every chance we get. Not because we want to buy anything, but because we like to listen and talk to the proprietor of the shop.

He is a medium-sized man, round-shouldered, greying, shaggy-haired and not-too-tidily dressed. He wears a pair of horned rimmed glasses when he reads and his grey eyes emanate warmth and friendliness which seems to reach out to you and makes you feel completely at ease.

We dropped in for a visit the other day and as in any conversation, the topics jumped from the weather to the war. We ended up with talking about the evacuees. He was quite honest with us and admitted he objected to the evacuees coming at first.

Yessir, he said, sliding on to the counter and clasping his hands on his knees, I was all against you people coming here. Didn't know what you looked like and didn't want to. But now I'm glad I met you.

Yessir, he repeated, I was all against it. The newspapers that's what did it, he mused. Read all that stuff about how the Japanese people on the coast put everybody out of business by opening businesses of their own. Now that I think of it, they had to make a living too. Surprising how much people are influenced by newspapers.

The coming of the Japanese people has brought a lot of business for me and a lot of other merchants, he said.

He struck a match and thoughtfully puffed on his pipe. He blew out a cloud of smoke and then started making smoke rings. Then he began talking earnestly.

It's the same old story of a minority group which has proved that it can and will work for a living. The Japanese decided that rather than work for cheap wages that they'd start working on their own, isn't that right? I would too. But people don't understand that. Of course, there's two sides to the question too. If I were in business along a certain line and somebody else horned in, though he be Japanese, Chinese, or even an Englishman, I wouldn't like it. But I believe that every man has a right to earn a living. The whole hullabaloo is an economic one.

He slipped the counter with the palm of his hand and said,

I can't stand those people who jump down another person's neck just because he's Japanese, Chinese or what have you. Do you know, one of my best friends is a negro? Swell fellow too. University graduate, but he's working as a redcap because of his color. I always say, give a person a chance and if he proves himself to be a good citizen, why let him be one.

You know, it's been a pleasure meeting you people and getting to know you. Just goes to show you what ignorance does. Once you get to know people, they're mostly all good people.

Don't you worry though, he said and thumped our backs reassuringly when we were about to leave. Everything will straighten out for you and everything will be all right.

We came away from that confectionery shop with mixed feelings and with the conviction that everything will straighten out for us and everything will be all right.

And we came away with a warm feeling that as long as there are [illegible] people like this [illegible], they will always give us courage and hope.

A Letter on Tashme Doings

Dear Emy:

Here I am at last with the latest news from Tashme. Sorry I didn't write you sooner but what with the Christmas rush descending upon us in full fury, just like the snow-storm you folks had out there in Ontario, I was just too frazzled to attempt writing a word.

We had a peaceful Christmas, and also welcomed in a very joyous New Year. I hope you, and all the rest of my friends out East were able to have an enjoyable Christmas holiday too.

To start off the Christmas festivities, the Tashme Elementary School put on a concert in which pupils from grades one to eight took part. The concert was very good, and I am sure the teachers who spent many countless hours rehearsing the pupils for their parts in the concert and making up the colorful costumes, were all well rewarded for their efforts. The Anglican Church also presented a concert. The United Church showed the picture, "Christmas Carol", adapted from Charles Dickens' famous novel. The T.Y.O. also held a concert.

The next item of interest to you was the Christmas Eve party which was held for the Administration staff of the Commission. We had a very delicious feast complete with turkey and all the trimmin's—and cake, pudding and ice cream, besides! We had this feast in the Mess Hall, and then all went to the "D" Building for games in order to restore our power of locomotion after all the feasting. We had such side-splitting games as "Maggie and Jiggs," "Winter ... the Spills," etc. This gay affair wound up with a pantomine "While Shepherds Watch Their Flocks by Night," put on by volunteers. We owe this evening of fun to Mr. Kurita, who with his helpers planned and prepared this dinner, and to the Mess House people for the use of the Building. I must remember to thank them for the wonderful evening. This party brought back memories of the parties we used to have when you, Ken, Frank and Yosh, etc. etc. were all residents of Tashme. We missed you all very much.

The Shinwakai sponsored a show for the New Year. The T.Y.O. held a very successful New Year's Dance for a crowd of almost 200 boys and girls. Prizes were given to the holders of lucky dance tickets, and also to the holder of the lucky membership card. There were prizes for the Elimination Dances too. Towards midnight, gay paper hats and horns were distributed to all the dancers. You should have heard the horns competing with the music. Some were blowing in time to the music, and others got in groups and went to town on some mysterious concerto of their own composition. I was unlucky. My horn gave a very feeble squeak the first time I blew, but refused to emote another note thereafter. At midnight, we all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne" while Walter played the record of it over the P. A. system for all of Tashme to hear. All the whistles blew and the dogs barked and thus was 1945 introduced into Tashme.

There have been rumours of an amateur contest in the offing sponsored by the Shinwakai. From what I gather, there will be popular songs sung, typing contests and competition on dancing of all types. All these events will be open to both men and women. All this sounds very exciting, and I am sure lots of new talent will be unearthed.

A "keirokai" is going to be held in the "D" building in honor of all the folks in Tashme who are 65 years old and over and for the T.Y.O. concert participants. The T.Y.O. term terminated with the passing of 1944, and a general meeting for the election of new executives will be held in the near future.

This all the news for now,

'Bye now

"C. O."

Friends and Foes on the West Coast

(Time Magazine)

As the time approached, thousands of levelheaded citizens caught the tension on the Pacific Coast, talked of "The Day the Japs Start Coming Back" as though it were in capitals, like a play title. But by the time the Army lifted its 22-month-old Japanese exclusion order last week, it was already apparent that there was going to be no wholesale rush of Japanese-Americans from the camps.

At week's end only 27 had started for the coast. Most of them were men making temporary visits, like Indian scouts moving warily into another tribe's territory.

Many of the Japanese citizens who stayed in the interior had no intention of returning until the war's end, when they would get back property leased after Pearl Harbor. Many more had no intention of going back at all. Of 110,000 evacuated from the coast after Pearl Harbor, 35,000 had already settled in the East or Middle West; they had been received at farms and war plants with no outcry at all.

Other thousands who hoped to return eventually to their old homes on the coast delayed their going: they feared housing shortages and the open enmity of former friends and neighbors.

Many a West Coast citizen believed, with Dillon Myer, director of The War Relocation Authority, that the Japanese could resettle in coastal areas with little real difficulty. There were signs that most Pacific Coast citizens recognized the right of the Japanese to return and live in peace. [illegible] against them.

There were dozens of instances of friendliness: Roy Sato, a 27-year-old Nisei from Hood River, focal point of Oregon racial intolerance, received 30 reassuring letters from former neighbors when he decided to go home. When Bruce McGill, a wealthy Sierra Madre (Calif.) businessman, ran an anti-Japanese newspaper advertisement, he found himself virtually ostracized by other citizens, who promptly ran a second ad, welcoming evacuees.

But the anti-Japanese feeling of a raucous minority still flared all along the coast.

At Auburn, Calif., a deputy sheriff named John L. Shannon said: "I haven't any more use for a Jap than I have for a rattlesnake, and I don't care a damn if the whole world knows it."

In Washington's coastal White River valley, directors of an organization known as Remember Pearl Harbor League, Inc. ate a steak dinner, voted to boycott returning Japanese, listened with admiration to a member's opinion of Nisei in the U. S. Army: "They're all loyal to Hirohito."

Farmers crowded into the flag-draped town hall at Gardena, Calif. and applauded vociferously as Austrian-born John R. Lechner shouted: "We know the Japanese have super-submarines which carry 1,000 men—they're waiting for the return of California Japanese to start their invasion. They'll come in through the fog banks, led by 10,000 officers trained in American universities."

It was no wonder that among the [illegible]

Judge MacGill's Forcast

Cont'd from Page 2.

of other races is severely limited. But while children may have become more acutely aware of their racial ancestry — a consciousness we fear has been indelibly stamped upon many young minds by the events of the past three years— it is a common observation that the family discipline of the olden days is not being maintained. The upheaval of evacuation has gone farther than is perhaps easily observable in breaking down those family ties and codes which Judge MacGill described as beneficial so far as delinquency was concerned.

Most concrete has been the effect of the sudden break-up of family units. So too from the dissolution of long established coastal communities with a pride in their record. But no less important are the physical and mental conditions under which the families now dwell. A lack of family privacy, for instance, is cited as one chief difficulty met by parents in controlling children. Dependence upon the government, and insecurity and fear over the future in parents affects the children. The often embittered attitude of the older people who find that the government [illegible] the children all make it more difficult for parents to assert their authority. Judge MacGill observed that delinquency, like measles, is contagious. It spreads rapidly from one child to another. So, too, would appear to be attitudes of lessened respect and obedience to parents.

DELINQUENCY RARE

It would be quite incorrect to say that this has gone so far as to reveal itself in juvenile delinquency in the evacuation towns. The record still shows that such cases are happily very rare. But those who knew the stricter discipline of pre-war days see these symptoms: the readiness with which children "sass" the older people; the frequency of encountering swearing and vulgar language, often when not even understood; the "cockiness" of boys in or just out of adolescence; and in general the greater freedom of activity enjoyed by children of all ages. Parents themselves perhaps admit their difficulties more than they like when they urge the inclusion of classes in moral instruction in the schools.

No great social problem has been encountered as yet. But if [illegible] two, five or ten years time.

News Notes Across Canada . . .

Hamilton Sees Gay Holiday Season

HAMILTON, Ont. — To the hit-tunes of the past years, Sophy-Ed members and their guests celebrated the holiday season with a gay dance on December 29 at the Y.M.C.A. Special guests were members of the Advisory Committee and other friends in the Young People groups of the city.

Tea and sandwiches were served during intermission when Yoshio Hyodo, retiring president, introduced the guests to the Nisei. Following him, Jin Ide, president-elect for 1945, introduced the new executive and the three advisors, Messrs. George S. Brown, Stan Sneyd and Bob Miyasaka.

Despite one of the largest snowfalls in Ontario in a number of years, Hamilton Nisei celebrated the holidays with appropriate measures. A successful Christmas Party for youngsters took place on December 23 at All Peoples' Church under the direction of the Women's Group. Reservations for five Sophy-Ed couples at the Toronto Nisei Fellowship Groups dance on December 26 were appreciated. More than one gay New Year Eve party was organized to welcome the New Year. So far no casualties have been reported.

Men Back at Pyramid Camp

PYRAMID, B.C.—Roadcamp workers returned here late last November after working in two other camps during the past half year after the closure of this camp. The men, originally working here, were transferred to the Thunder River roadcamp upon closure of this camp and last May were shifted to the Black Spur camp with the opening of the camp. Shinwakai was elected recently.

Missionary Home Open in Montreal

SAINT RAPHAEL'S HOUSE, a residence and recreation centre in Montreal, P. Q. is now open to women relocees.

This residence situated at 1888 Dorchester West, has many advantages for business girls. It is centrally located and has large, bright, comfortable rooms. There are recreation facilities and rates are moderate.

The residence is directed by the Missionary Sisters of the same community which has been teaching in Sandon, B. C. They know and understand Japanese Canadians.

This is an ideal atmosphere and promises a happy home for young women who wish to relocate in Montreal.

A warm welcome awaits all young women from British Columbia.

Turin Y.P.A. Members Frolic on Ice Skates

TURIN, Alta. — On December 24, the Turin Y.P.A. wound up the year with a very successful skating party. Forty members and friends tramped merrily down the snow-covered coulees to the Little Bow River. The day began with a rough and tumble game of hockey played by the boys with the girls yelling and screaming as they dodged the Turin Maple Leafs on the ice.

Thanks to the chief cook and bottle washer Obayashi, and his faithful flunky Sammy, the members welcomed a big cheerful bonfire around which coffee, hot dogs and other refreshments were enjoyed. It was funny to watch the young kids trying to drink frozen pop.

The high-lights of the day were the various races and games with interesting prizes going to the winners. The relays brought much laughter with all its glorious spills. Merb did a beautiful imitation of the splits.

The Y.P.A. lost a very active member, when Mr. Higuchi, our former president left Turin. The members acknowledge with sincere thanks his generous donation to the club.

Another member who has left our midst is Miss Kimiko Hiraoka, who said "I do" to Mr. Matsunaga of Vernon, B. C. The members wish them happiness in their new adventure.

* * *

The sale of the Y.P.A. raffle tickets was a grand success. The following are the lucky ticket holders in order of the prizes won and the winning numbers:

No. 47, Akio Nomura, Coaldale Alta.; No. 533, Ichiro Araki, Turin, Alta.; No. 547, Kuni Sameshima, Turin; No. 167, S. Suzuki, Nobleford, Alta.; No. 344, Lanky Tanaka, Chisholm Sawmill, Slave Lake, Alta.; No. 102, Ken Sugimori, Iron Springs, Alta.; No. 228, Mrs. Katakami, Picture Butte, No. 536, Y. Niwatsukino, Turin, Alta.

Many thanks to all those who helped to make the raffle a success.

STORK RECORD

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Ouchi of Vernon, B. C. welcomed the third addition to the family on December 29—a son, Robert Yoshimitsu, born at the Vernon Jubilee Hospital.

"HERMITAGE"

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to safety across the Canadian border. It was this movement which gave rise to the establishment of small Negro communities in Southwestern Ontario, familiar to many of the Nisei who worked the sugar beet camps of that area three years ago. But significantly, from 1871 to the present day, the negro population in the country has increased by less than 700. It is a slim increase. Its unnaturalness is probably explainable in terms of the acute prejudice which has prevented the natural expansion of this minority group.

Nationality Status Involved in Child's Legal Adoption

VANCOUVER, B. C. — The question of whether an adoption by an Issei couple of a four year old Canadian-born Japanese girl would change the child's status from that of a British subject to an enemy alien was involved in an adoption application made in Supreme Court chamber last Friday.

The Revelstoke Issei couple, Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Yamamoto, Japanese nationals, were seeking to adopt the little girl. The child is the daughter of B.C. born Japanese the Vancouver Province said. The adopting parents, formerly of Vancouver, brought up the little girl since its infancy.

H. P. Wyness, counsel for the adopting parents, was requested to report on the future status of the child if her adoption is approved.

Chief Justice Farris adjourned the case for a week to ascertain if the adoption would change the child's status from that of a British subject to an enemy alien.

Personal Notes

HIGO—OGURA

Rev. T. Tsuji officiated at the marriage on January 7, in the Buddhist Temple at Slocan City, when Michiko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ukichi Ogura of Lemon Creek, became the bride of Mr. Yoshinori Higo, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Zentaro Higo of Popoff, Slocan, B.C. The baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. N. Akune and Mr. and Mrs. S. Ikemizu.

Some weddings we never had officially announced but which are indubitably true . . . George Takanashi and Edythe Akazawa, former Vancouver couple, in Montreal last July; Dr. E. H. Kuwabara, well known Nisei physician and Yoshiko Nakasuji, registered at Grand Forks last summer, now residing in Slocan; Hajime Kagetsu and Yoshiko Momose; U.B.C. grads, the former in forestry engineering, in Toronto late last October, now residing in Fort Williams, George Yoshinaka, well-known baseball star and former Asahi hurler, to Mariko Kika in New Denver in the latter part of 1944.

Jinxes Retain Lead In London Bowling League

LONDON, Ont.—The Jinxes chalked up three more wins to boost their lead to 19 wins and 8 losses to retain the lead over the nearest contenders with a three game margin in the Hyman Bowling League race, latest report from Don Sugiman show.

The Big-Fives hung on to the second place position adding two wins in the win column while the Dumbells surged into the third slot with three wins to become a serious threat to the second place Big Fives. The Hellcats and Jokers were tied for third. The Yanks were last place.

Continued from Page 1.

Calgary City Council Shows Tolerance

with each case on its merits. No one who is respectable and honest should be debarred from taking residence and obtaining an education in the city. I ask council to act according to these principles." In reply to a question, Mr. Huband said "I am speaking on general principles and have not looked into the particular cases before the council."

Mr. Ginsberg said the father of his client had been informed by R.C.M.P. that the approval of council was necessary before his daughter-in-law could enter Calgary. Noguchi had a right to live in Calgary where he had been employed for some years, but his wife could not do so without the consent of council. Noguchi was one of two men, both Japanese, engaged in chick-sexing in Calgary and "if he leaves it will be a tragedy to the hatchery business, and he will leave unless his wife is permitted to live with him. The case should be considered on its merits and the application granted. Had my client been called up he would have been willing to serve his country," said Mr. Ginsberg.

Ald. H.R. Chauncey said that on a previous occasion he had tried to persuade council to permit a young Japanese to attend Mount Royal College. "Just because these people are born of Japanese ancestry is no reason to assume they are not loyal British subjects. We should welcome them to the city and give them every opportunity. The R.C.M.P. are a safeguard against undesirables coming to the city."

Ald. F. R. Freeze declared that while he had been opposed to Japanese coming to the city in the past two cases were different. The Raymond applicant had a brother serving overseas and the woman had been born in New Westminster. "Her husband does good work and makes it possible for one of our men, who otherwise might be engaged in the work, to bear arms. I think we had better let her come here. But I do not want Mr. Huband to go away with the impression we will admit all and sundry."

Ald. E. A. McCullough said he was in favor of admitting "Japanese who are good Canadians." Ald. R.T. Alderman said "I am glad to see this change of mind around council."

"The whole attitude of council" said Ald. J.C. Watson, "has been one of racial discrimination. I am glad council is coming to see the light."

Ald. G.C. Lancaster, who has previously been opposed to Japanese coming here, said "I am willing to break down on the condition that we have written confirmation of who these people really are from the police or the authorities of the place they come from."

Teen-Agers Organize:

Many Activities Occupy Kaslo High

After reading the various comments in the Vancouver Daily Province on high school annuals, the editorial staff of the Kaslo Hi-Lites have started planning on a photograph annual to be published sometime in May.

In it will be personals, a prize-winning composition, featurettes and reports on class doings. In the meantime, a news bulletin will be published before Valentine's Day.

On the staff of the Kaslo Hi-Lites are the following: Frank Kobe, editor; George Kumagai, assistant editor; Eileen Sato, literary editor; Inouye, assistant news editor; Roy Molly Taira, news editor; Yasuko Miyashita, art editor, Nobu Oikawa and Yoi Sugiura, sports editors; Keiya Miyashita, production manager; Rose Fujita and Nobu Oikawa, assistant production managers; Grace Yamaguchi, Rose Fujita, Lucy Sugison, class reporters; Tosh Oikawa, ura, Taky Suzuki and Gerry Nicholbusiness manager. Mr. G. Thompson, principal, is sponsoring the project.

Recently, the houses which were called by numbers 1, 2 and 3 adopted Indian tribe names.

Captains and vice-captains of the houses are: Apaches (House 1) Sadao Kitagawa, George Kumagai; Piutes (House 2) Shig Akada, Stan Morphet; Mohawks (House 3) Roy Miyashita, Muts Baba.

In the "casaba-tossing field", which occupies most of the house members' minds, the Piutes are in the lead. So far the fairer members of the Piutes quintette have been unconquerable.

High scorers on the boy's teams, dominated by Apache-men, is led by tricky Sadao Kitagawa, captain of the Apaches. Others are Jinx Watanabe (Apaches); Sam Furuya (Apaches); Sharpe Moriyama (Piutes); Vic Shimizu (Piutes); Shig Akada (Piutes); Muts Baba (Mohawks); Sue Kunihiro (Mohawks); Sid Nakamura (Mohawks); Ted Nakamura (Piutes).

During the Christmas holidays the "teen-agers" of Kaslo got together and formed a teen-agers club. Election of officers took place and the results were as follows: Sid Nakamura, president; Shig Akada, vice president; Molly Taira, secretary.

For their own amusement and enjoyment, the teen-agers sponsored jive sessions on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Plans for various activities are being worked out by the energetic president and his capable assistants. Junior and senior high students are eligible for membership in the club.

Yoshio Takahashi Killed In Roadcamp Accident

HOPE, B. C. — Yoshio Takahashi, Japanese road worker, was fatally injured and Al Kaska, shovel operator, received severe cuts about the head and shoulders when struck by a road shovel bucket at Mile 11, on the Hope-Princeton road last Friday, reported the Vancouver Province.

Both men were working on the ground beneath the shovel when the accident occurred.

* * *

TOMEJIRO SHINMURA

Final funeral services were held at Tashme, B. C. on December 30 for Tomejiro Shinmura who passed away at Enderby, B. C.

ICHIRO NISHIMURA

The death is reported of Ichiro Nishimura who passed away at the Royal Hospital in Kamloops, B. C. on December 18. He died as a result of severe injuries suffered while at work at Besette Sawmills in Kamloops.

Funeral services were held on December 26 at McGillivray Falls. Cremation followed in Vancouver.

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